

of the militia thereof, except when they shall be called into the service of the United States.

Art. 47. He shall nominate, and, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, appoint all officers whose offices are established by this constitution, and whose appointment is not therein otherwise provided for; Provided, however, that the legislature shall have a right to prescribe the mode of appointment to all other offices established by law.

Art. 48. The governor shall have power to fill vacancies that may happen during the recess of the senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of the next session, unless otherwise provided for in this constitution; but no person who has been nominated for office, and rejected by the senate, shall be appointed to the same office during the recess of the senate.

Art. 49. He may require information in writing from the officers in the executive department, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices.

Art. 50. He shall, from time to time, give to the general assembly information respecting the situation of the state, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he may deem expedient.

Art. 51. He may, on extraordinary occasions, convene the general assembly at the seat of government, or at a different place, if that should have become dangerous from an enemy or from epidemic; and in case of disagreement between the two houses as to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he may think proper, not exceeding four months.

Art. 52. He shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

Art. 53. Every bill which shall have passed both houses shall be presented to the governor; if he approve he shall sign it, if not he shall return it, with his objections, to the house in which it originated, which shall enter the objections at large upon its journal, and proceed to reconsider it; if, after such reconsideration two-thirds of all the members elected to that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of all the members elected to that house, it shall be a law; but in such cases the vote of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the members voting for or against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the governor within ten days (Sunday excepted), after it shall have been presented to him, it shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the general assembly, by adjournment, prevent its return; in which case it shall be a law, unless sent back within three days after their next session.

Art. 54. Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of both houses may be necessary, except on a question of adjournment, shall be presented to the governor, and before it shall take effect, be approved by him, or, being disapproved, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the members elected to each house of the general assembly.

Art. 55. There shall be a secretary of state, who shall hold his office during the time for which the governor shall have been elected. The records of the state shall be kept and preserved in the office of the secretary; he shall keep a fair register of the official acts and proceedings of the governor, and when necessary, shall attest them. He shall, when required, lay the said register, and all papers, minutes, and vouchers relative to his office, before either house of the general assembly, and shall perform such other duties as may be enjoined on him by law.

Art. 56. There shall be a treasurer of the state who shall hold his office during the term of two years.

Art. 57. The secretary of state and treasurer of state, shall be elected by the qualified electors of the state. And in case of any vacancies caused by the death, resignation, or absence of the treasurer or secretary of state, the governor shall order an election, to fill said vacancy.

Art. 58. All commissions shall be in the name and by the authority of the state of Louisiana, and shall be sealed with the state seal and signed by the governor.

Art. 59. The free white men of the state shall be armed and disciplined for its defence; but those who belong to religious societies whose tenets forbid them to carry arms, shall not be compelled so to do, but shall pay an equivalent for personal services.

Art. 60. The militia of the state shall be organized in such manner as may be hereafter deemed most expedient by the legislature.

#### TITLE IV,

#### *Judiciary Department.*

Art. 61. The judiciary power shall be vested in a supreme court, in such inferior